THE CHINESE PEACE ENVOYS.

Text of Their Credentials---Fall of Wei-Hal-Wei Makes a Deep Impression in China---Many Portuguese Killed by Rebellious Kaffirs---Native Outbreak or the West Coast of Africa.

The text of the credentials of the Chinese peace envoys, whom Japan refused to treat with on account of the insufficiency of their powers, was as follows:

By decree we appoint you our Plenipotentiaries to meet and negotiate the matter with the Plenipotentiaries appointed by Japan. You will, however, telegraph to the Tsung-Li-Yamen (Chinese foreign office) for the purpose of obtaining our commands, by which you will abide. The members of your mission are placed under your control. You will conduct your mission in a faithful and dili-gent manner, and fulfil the trust reposed in

gent manner, and fulfil the trust reposed in you. Respect this."

A despatch to the London Times from Pekin says the capture of Teng-Chou (Wei-Hai-Wei) has made a deeper impression upon the Chinese than the fall of Port Arthur. The reported refusal of Japan to treat with the Chinese envoys confirms the belief expressed in Pekin that the Japanese are not willing to name their terms of peace.

Imprisonment of Armenians. A despatch from Constantinople, reporting recent trials of Armenians at Yoozgat, Pashalio of Sivas, Asia Minor, says that many of the prisoners were condemned without being permitted to give evidence in their own babels. ing permitted to give evidence in their own behalf. In one case a prominent Armenian was convicted although he proved that he was in prison at the time his alleged offence was committed. There were many similar cases, the trials being a complete farce. Armenians are being swept into prison by wholesale, tortured, and money prison by wholesale, tortured, and money extorted from them to gratify private spite. At Sivas twenty children were imprisoned for two months, their offence being the formation of a society to raise subscriptions for the assistance of poorer children. Many Armenians have been thrown into prison for having in their possession Bibles and other books that did not bear the stamp of the center. stamp of the censor.

The Kaffir Rebellion.

The Kaffir Rebellion.

Advices received at Cape Town, South Africa, from Lourenzo Marquez are to the effect that the rebellious Kaffirs entered the Portuguese camp at Maraqueen by the treacherous use of a flag of truce and the passport, which they had by some means obtained. Once in the camp, they flercely attacked the sleeping Portuguese, who were unable to get at their big guns. Lieutenant Antonio rallied his men and kept fighting after his body had been pierced by an assegai. Independent reports are that from fifty to seventy pendent reports are that from fifty to seventy of the Portuguese were killed and many wounded. British and German men-of-war are in readiness to protect the subjects of their respective countries should such proome necessary.

Held Against Africans. The British Commissioner, Major Sir Claude Maxwell Macdonald, is holding Brass, Niger Coast Protectorate, West Africa, which is one of the centres of trade on this coast, with 100 men, two seven-pound guns and one Nordenfeldt rapid-fire gun. The Niger Company's troops are holding Akassa,

which was not destroyed as previously re-ported; but, although all the buildings are standing, there was a great deal of pillaging during the disturbances. It is estimated that 1500 natives were engaged in the outbreak. Eleven Killed in Norway. Dispatches received from Molde, Aaslund, Bergen and Christiansund in Norway report that at all these places earthquakes were experienced between 12.15 and 12.43 a. m. The shock ran in the direction of southeast to

shock ran in the direction of southeast to northwest. No damage was done. Eleven persons were killed by the fall of an avalanche at Kvanagen.

Gold Finds in East Siberia. The Siberian newspapers announce the discovery of rich and extensive gold fields along the upper reaches of the Rivers Beya, Nena and Ulbat, in the Province of Yenisetsk,

East Siberla. Revolution in Colombia.

General Reyes, with 3000 Government troops, recently attacked the rebels at Honda Colombia, and defeated them. Of the rebel forces General Aldama and ninety men were killed. Cholera in Constantinople.

Cholera having broken out in Constantino ple, Turkey, all vessels arriving from that port are being subjected to five days' deten-tion in quarantine.

TRAIN ROBBERY IN KANSAS,

Passengers Forced by Masked Men to Give Up Their Valuables. The Western express on the Atchison

Topeka and Sante Fe Road, train No. 1 bound for Colorado and California was held up one mile west of Sylvia, Reno County, Kan., at 11.25 o'clock p. m. by four masked men, who signalled danger. Two of the robbers covered the engi-neer and fireman and two went to the express car. For some reason they falled to effect an entrance and then went to the coaches and made the passengers give up all their valuables. The train was held for an hour and ten mirtues by the robbers, who then rode South. Conductor McGrath ran the train back to Sylvia and gave the alarm, and Sheriff Pat ton was on the train with his posse in a few minutes. The men were believed to be mem bers of the Stafford band of desperadoes One of the men who went through the is described as five feet nine inches tall. wore a wide-rimmed gray hat. The other man was tall and wore a mackintosh.

BOY KILLS HIS COMRADE.

William Perry, a Kentucky Youth, Murdered in the Presence of His Schoolmates. Near Latonia, Ky., while at school, Richard Perry murdered his cousin, William Perry.

Both were pupils and both aged seventeen. Their parents live on adjoining farms and there has been a family foud between their fathers, who are brothers, for years. the boys were quarreling at school over the family difficulties, Richard knocked Will-iam senseless with a baseball bat. William died that night and Richard is in jail at Cov-

ington. Both families are wealthy.

All the school children who witnessed the assault during play hour at noon testify that it was an exceptionally cold blooded murder.

Ready to Battle for Their Country.

'The Secretary of War sent to Congress an abstract showing the militia force of the country by States and Territories. The entire force is placed at 116,899, of whom 107,374 are privates and non-commissioned officers and 9505 commissioned officers. The unorganized military force of the country numbers 9.582,080.

Five Killed in an Explosior. Near Blountsville, Ind., an old boiler used by some men sawing wood on the farm of Jacob Clapper exploded. Harvey Taylor, John Wilker, a man named Newton and his son were killed instantly and Wilson Drake died of his injuries.

Child Boiled to Death. The three-year-old son of William Bell, of Pensacola, Fla., fell into a vat of boiling water that had been prepared for scalding hogs. He was drawn out as quickly as possihogs. He was drawn out as qu ble, but died in a few minutes.

\$500,000 Fire in Cincinnati.

The Bodmann tobacco warehouse at 57 to 65 Front street, extending through to Water street, Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire early in the moralng. The loss is about

CONGRESSMEN CAME TO BLOWS Turbulent and Extraordinary Scene in the House of Representatives.

There was a very exciting scene in the House of Representatives the other afternoon, Representative Breckinridge (Ky.) and Representative Heard (Mo.) came to blows in the centre aisle in the middle of the hall. Mr. Heard, who is Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, became angered because the Hawaiian question was being brought forward in the time devoted to his brought forward in the time devoted to incommittee and attempted to secure the floor. Suddenly both members sprang towards each other, Mr. Breckinridge shouting, "You cur, seoundrel, and liar!" striking at the member from Missouri a flerce blow which missed him. Instantly they were seized by other members, but struggled flercely to get at each other.

each other. Mr. Pence (Col.) seized Mr. Breckinridge by the throat, and Mr. McCreary (Ky.) climbed over several seats and held him by the shoulders. For three or four minutes there was a wild scramble, while all the members in the House poured into the aisle,

members in the House poured into the aisle, and the greatest confusion reigned.

The pounding of the Speaker's gavel could not be heard, but Mr. Crisp's voice rang above the tumuit, shouting, "The Sergeant-at-Arms will arrest the members," and "The Sergeant will bring them before the bar of the House."

the House."

Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms Isaac Hill rushed down the aisle bearing the great mace, followed by his assistants. The two members were then brought up before the Speaker's desk with two men on each side holding their arms and Representative Dockery (Mo.) their arms and representative Dockery (May) standing behind them. Mr. Breckinridge was exceedingly red in the face while Mr. Heard, who is a slender man, was ashen pale and was trembling. As the two men were being conducted up the aisle Breckinridge yelled at Heard: "You are a coward and a scoundard!"

The Speaker ordered all persons to take their seats. Many of the members did so re-

luctantly.
"Take it back," shouted Mr. Breckinridge, as he glared at Mr. Heard.
"You called me an impertinent puppy,"
answered Mr. Heard.

After all the members were seated the Speaker ordered both Mr. Heard and Mr. Breckinridge back to their seats and then recognized the Kentucky member. In the course of an explanation to the House Mr. Breckinridge practically challenged Mr. Heard and demanded personal satisfaction. Both Heard and Breckinridge were forced to apologize to the House.

BULLION BLOWN UP.

An Overland Train Robbed of Silver by Masked Men in Arizona.

Officials of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company were notified of the robbery of the westbound overland train at 8.30 o'clock, p. m., near Wilcox, Arizonia. The safe was blown open with dynamite by several masked men and \$10,000 in Mexican silver was

taken.

Five men were engaged in the robbery. The actual work of the robbery was done by two men who boarded the cars at Willoox, and when two miles west of the town suddenly appeared in the cab of the engine with drawn pistols and compelled the engineer to stop the train.

While one of the robbers kept him covered the other made the fireman and brakeman cut the express and mail ears loose from the

cut the express and mail ears loose from the rest of the train. The engineer was then made to pull the two detached cars for about two miles to a culvert, where two more of the gang were found holding horses for the

entire party.

It was here that the safe was blown open, It was here that the sate was blown open, the men with the horses having brought explosives. Six explosions were effected by the robbers before they felt satisfied with their work. As a result the top and sides of the express car were thoroughly shattered and the express company's safe was blown

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

An Increase of \$13,542,573 During January, Making a Total of \$1,069,049,573.

The monthly public debt statement shows a net increase in the public debt of the United States Treasury, during January, of \$13.542.573.30. The interest bearing debt in-\$13,542,573.90. The interest bearing debt increased \$5,155,580, the non-interest bearing debt decreased \$314,172.50, and the cash in the Treasury decreased \$8,734,275.80.

The balance of the several classes of debt at the close of business, January 31, were: Interest-bearing debt. \$684,323,710; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,720,520,526, debt bearing no interest. \$882.

which interest has ceased since maturay, 41,792,690.26; debt bearing no interest, \$382,933.172.92; total, \$1,069,049,573.18.

The certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury outstanding at the end of the month were \$578,777,914, a decrease of \$11,356,190. The \$578,777,914, a decrease of \$11,355,135. Incept total cash in the Treasury was \$761,470,332,77. The gold reserve was \$44,705,967. Net cash balance, \$99,897,337.19. In the month there was a decrease in gold coin and bars of \$42,252,577.78, the total at the close being \$97,353,776.27. Of silver there was an increase of \$3,051,928.05.

CAPTAIN AND MATE DROWNED.

They Were Father and Son and the Sea Swept Them Overboard.

Schooners Henry Wilson, Mondago, William E. Morrissey and Senator Frye, from Newfoundland, arrived at Gloucester, Mass. with two million frozen herring. They report the recent gale to have been of great violence. Considerable damage was done to

'the Banks' fleet.
Captain John O'Brien, of the Senator Frye, and his son, who was mate, were both washed overboard by a heavy sea and drowned. Some of the crew were severely injured. The accident happened in the vi-cinity of Western Bank, and the sailors had some difficulty in bring the vessel safely into

Captain O'Brien was a native of Newfoundland and one of the most capable men in the fishing fleet. He leaves a widow and five children in Gloucester.

FIGHTING BELOW THE ISTHMUS.

The Insurgents Are Active in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

A severe engagement has been fought at Bogota, Colombia, between the Government forces and the rebels. Two hundred of the latter were killed. The Government troops were under the personal command of the President. They have been sent by trani from Cartagena to Machina to engage the rebels there. Sixty Liberals have been arrested at Cartagena. Men are being im-pressed into the service of the Government. The disorders at Quayaquil, Ecuado: which have arisen owing to the sale of the cruiser Esmeralda to Japan, are becoming more serious. The troops have fired upon a mob, killing several persons. The insurgents in Peru have seized Are-

quipa. FALL OF WEI-HAI-WEI. China's Stronghold Reported Captured by

the Japanese. The Japanese have captured Wei-Hai-Wei China. The Japanese infantry first captured the eastern fort of Wei-Hai-Wei. The Japanese fleet bombarded the forts of Wei-Hai Wei, landed a large body of troops, captured three of the forts and silenced another by the

heavy fire of the fleet.

Wei-Hai-Wei is the Gibraltar of China; an admirably fortified place thirty miles west of the Shan-Tung promontory. It is practically the key to Pokin. The arsenal is the most complete in China, and all the fortifications were constructed according to approved European methods and armed with heavy

National Woman Suffragists.

The National Woman's Suffrage Association session began at Atlanta, Ga., with prayer by Mrs. B. Bennett, of Kentucky. New York had thirteen delegates in attendance at the convention. The question of taxation without representation was the subject of lively addresses by Rev. Anna Shaw. Miss Hatch, of Maine; Mrs. Chapman, of Brook-lyn, and Miss Southworth, of Ohio. Miss Anthony addressed the convention briefly in favor of the establishment of woman suffrage

Wilson Washington's New Senator. The Republican caucus at Olympia nominated Congressman John T. Wilson for United States Senator from Washington. Wilson received 44 votes; necessary to a choice,

THE OUEEN ABDICATES.

Liliuokalani at Last Acknowledges the Republic of Hawaii.

MANY CONSPIRATORS ON TRIAL

Text of the Document Sent by Her to President Dole of Hawaii - Details of the Arrests-Facts Brought Out on the Trials-Rudolph Spreckels, of San Francisco, Implicated in the Conspiracy.

Queen Liliuokalani has abdicated in favor of the Republic of Hawaii. The document was drawn up by A. S. Hartwell, at the request of the Queen, and was presented to President Dole. The document, according to the wording, was executed freely and voluntarily. It was addressed to the President and goes on to say:

"After full and free consultation with my personal friends and with my legal advisers, both before and since my detention by military order in the executive building, and act- William Creig, Henry Bertellman, and Louis

cludes the prisoners of war. It is thought that the Government has under arrest nearly all who took part in the re-bellion. The last of the leaders to surrender was Lot Lane. He is half white, and was considered a dangerous adversary. He gave himself up on the 17th, after wandering about the mountains for five days.

A MILITARY COURT.

First in the History of the Hawaiian Islands Convened to Try the Conspirators. On the 21st the first military court in the history of the Hawaiian Islands was convened. It was composed as follows: Colonel Wm. A. Whiting, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Fisher, Captains C. W. Zeigler, J. M. Camara, Jr., J. W. Pratt, W. C. Wilder, Jr., Lieutenant-Louse and Cantel William A. Kinney ant Jones, and Captain William A. Kinney as Judge Advocate. The court was called and named by President Dole, who was of the opinion that under the present circum-stances, better and quicker results would be obtained than if the matter were left to the obtained than if the matter were left to the civil courts. A large crowd was in attendance, among the auditors being the United States Minister Willis and British Commissioner Hawes. 'After deliberation, the court decided to allow the prisoner's counsel.

In most of the cases Paul Neumann was named as one of the counsel. The following day, Robert Wilcox, W. C. Lane, James Lane, Samuel Nowlein, Carl Wideman, William Craig, Hanry Bertellman, and Louis



THE PALACE IN HONOLULU.

ing in conformity to their advice and also upon my own free volition, and in pursuance of my unalterable belief and understanding of my duty to the people of Hawaii, and to their highest and best interests, and also for their highest and best interests, and also for their highest and best interests, and also for their sake of those misguided Hawaiians and others who have recently engaged in rebellion against the republic, and in an attempt to restore me to the position of Queen which I held prior to the 17th day of January, 1893, and without any claim that I shall become entitled by reason of anything that I may now say or do to any other or different treatment or consideration at the hands of the Government than I otherwise could and might legally receive, I now desire to express and make known, and do hereby express and make known to yourself, as the only lawful and Government than I otherwise could and might legally receive, I now desire to express and make known, and do hereby express and make known to yourself, as the only lawful and recognized head of the Government, and

to all the people of the Hawnian Islands, whether or not they have yet become citizens whether or not they have yet become charges
of the republic, or have been adherents of the
late monarchy, and also to all diplomatic and
other foreign representatives in the Hawaiian
Islands, to all of whom I respectfully request of Le said that there were not more than 300 you to cause this statement and action of mine to be made known as soon as may be, as follows, viz:
"In order to avoid any possibility of doubt

or misunderstanding on the subject, although I do not think that any doubt or atthough I do not think that any doubt of misunderstanding is either proper or possible, I do hereby fully and unequivocally admit and declare the Government of the Republic of Hawaii as the only lawful Government of the Hawaiian Islands. and that the late Hawaiian monarchy is finally and forever ended and no longer of any legal or actual validity, for force or effect whatsoever, and I do hereby forever absolve all persons whomsoever, sustain the Government of Hawaii

sustain the Government of Hawaii. The ex-Queen made a plea for Hawaiians and others who took part in the rebellion. She hoped that executive elemency will be exercised in their cases, and expressed a desire to live in absolute privacy henceforth. The document includes a copy of the oath of allegiance taken by her and closes:

"I have caused the foregoing statement to be prepared and drawn, and have signed my name without having received the slightest suggestion from the President of Hawaii concerning the same or any part thereof, or con-cerning any action or course of my own in

THE MOVEMENT NOT UNEXPECTED. Some Regarded It as a Ruse to Secure Clemency.

The Ex-Queen's abdication was not unexpected. In many quarters it is looked upon sea ruse to secure clemency when she ap-pears before the military court now sitting. erally considered that she is sinwere in making the protestation. Since the in the transaction.

ing in conformity to their advice and also | Marshal were arraigned on a charge of open

turned State's evidence to save their necks.

The murderer of Charles L. Carter has been found. He is a half white carpenter named Thomas Poole. He admitted to a native rebel that he did the shooting.

When Wilcox took the stand he told had When Wilcox took the stand he told his story in a straightforward manner. He claimed that he knew nothing of the threatened outbreak until one week before it began.

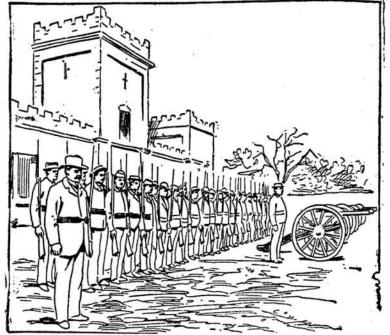
men at Diamond Head Sunday evening, when the first shot of the rebellion was fired.

The trial of the leaders was concluded on the 20th. The finding of the court had not been made public when the last ship sailed.

A member of the court was quoted as saying that if the death penalty was imposed, the executions would take place quietly, and the public would not be informed until they were over. The profound secreey with which af-fairs were conducted led many citizens to beof any legal or actual validity, for force or effect whatsoever, and I do hereby forever absolve all persons whomsoever, whether in the Hawaiian Islands or elsewhere, from all and every manner of allegiance or official obligation or duty to me and my heirs and successors forever, and I hereby declare to all such persons in the Hawaiian Islands that I consider them as bound in duty and honor henceforth to support and successors in the Hawaiian Islands that I consider them as bound in duty and honor henceforth to support and successors in the Hawaiian Islands that I consider them as bound in duty and honor henceforth to support and successors in the Hawaiian Islands that I consider them as bound in duty and honor henceforth to support and successors in the Hawaiian Islands that I consider them as bound in duty and honor henceforth to support and successors in the Hawaiian Islands that I consider them as bound in duty and honor henceforth to support and signed a petition to President Dole to be firm and punish the rebels as they desart the offenders will be dealt with in a lenient manner. In consequence of this theory members of the citizen's guard met and signed a petition to President Dole to be firm and punish the rebels as they desarted.

On the 21st Charles T. Gulick, W. H. Bichard, T. B. Walker and w. T. Seward were arraigned on a charge of treason. Walker was the only one who pleaded guilty. It was generally supposed that Seward in the Charles T. Gulick, W. H. purchased the arms and ammunition for the rebels during his recent visit to San Francisco. It was proved in court that San Francisco. It was proved in court that he hired a native to remain on a small island on the west side of Oahu to watch for a vessel that was expected from California. The schooner was a sealer named W. C. Wehlborn, belonging in San Francisco. The vessel was sighted on December 19. The arms and ammunition were placed on board the steamer Waimanalo, an island vessel. They were of the wards landed on Diamond Head. Captain terwards landed on Diamond Head. Davies, master of the steamer, admitted all this, and said he was approached first by W. H. Rickard, who engaged him to intercept

the sealer and secure the arms. He was promised \$10,000 for doing so. He received \$20 of the amount mentioned. John Cummings, formerly a Cabinet Minister, and under arrest for conspiracy, stated that he was told by Seward that he had rethat he was told by Seward that he had re-ceived a letter from the Queen telling him to go to San Francisco, where he would be fur-nished with funds by Rudolph Spreckels with which to purchase arms. A friend of Spreckels, named Willis, was also implicated



GUARD BEFORE MILITARY BARRACKS IN HONOLULU.

last advices, evidence of a very damaging | character has been piled around her.

She was arrested on a military warrant on the 16th instant. No protest was made when the papers were served on her, and without de lay she was escorted to the executive building and confined in a room where she now remains under guard. On the evening of the day of arrest her house was searched, with the result of finding the largest amount of arms and ammunition at one time since the present trouble began. The munitions of war equ-sisted of thirty-four rifles, eleven pistols. sisted of intry-tour rines, caven piscos, several swords, a large amount of cartridges, and twenty-one dynamice bombs. The discovery of the small arsenal caused a great deal of indignation among all clusses, and proved conclusively that the Queen was in

ague with the rebels.

The following day the premises were searched again, and a number of damaging papers were found. They showed that Liliuokalani felt certain of restoration, and had gone so far as to have a new Cabinet made out. It was to be composed as follows: Robert W. Wilcox, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Samuel Nowlein, Minister of the Interior; Charles T. Gullek, Minister of Finance, and C. W. Ashford, Attorney-General. As Associate Justices she named Antone Rosa and V. V. Ashford. W. H. Rickard was to be Marshal. Governors for the different islands were selected. A new Constitution was prepared by Charles T. Gulick. In fact, every-thing was in readiness for the restoration.

Samuel Nowlein told of freequent meeting held at Gulick's residence, at which plans were discussed be himself, Gulick, Rickard and Seward. The rebellion was planned for five months. The new Constitution was completed about Christmas. The robels had a martial law proclamation all ready. Nowlein said that many foreigners had agreed to help him, but they failed to appear in the field. Charles T. Gulick presented a written state-ment to the court in which he denied everything but the drafting of the Constitution. On the 24th a number of natives were tried on a charge of treason. They were on the field of battle. A fourth batch of prisoners were tried on the following day. Evidence against them was conclusive. John Bowler was tried on the 29th on a charge of misprision of treason. V. V. Ashford is now on

prision of treason. V. V. Ashford is now on trial on the same charge.

It was estimated that the commission would be in session for at least two weeks longer. as there were a large number of prisoners to be disposed of. Martial law gave validity to the verdicts of the courts.

A Suggestion of Banishment. Minister Thurston, resident at Washing ton, was entirely non-committal in regard to the probable course of events in Honoiulu. He was curious to know what the sentiment of the people of this country would be in case the Hawaiian Government decided to beauth Was Downing. banish Mrs. Dominis.

From inside sources it was learned that the

Arrests for treason and conspiracy have been numerous. In all, there are about 350 men under lock and key. This number in a fortnight. Although she will be convictin a fortnight. Although she will be convicted of treason, it is thought her abdication will mitigate the sentence, which will probably be banishment to Tahiti or some other South Pacific island.

THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

Her Renunciation Will Not Exempt Her From Liability to Punishment. The Government has issued a copy of its answer to the ex-Queen. It reads as follows:

"Executive Building, Honolulu,)

January 29, 1895.

"Madame—The document executed by you purporting to contain your abdication and renunciation of all the sovereign rights heretofore claimed by you has been delivered in our behalf to the President. As you were under arrest at the time this instrument was closed before accounting and signed, it is desired before accepting and placing the same on file to make clear to you Mrs. Liliuokalani Dominis, in order that no misunderstanding may hereafter arise, the views of the Government in the matter:

"(1.) The execution of this document cannot be taken to exempt you in the slightest degree from personal and individual liability for such complicity as the investigation and trial may show that you had in the late conspiracy against the Government and the con-sequent loss of life, which position is recognized by you in your letter. "(2.) It cannot be conceded that such rights and claims as you voluntarily

quish have had any legal existence since January 24, 1893, when by your public an-nouncement you no longer considered yourself bound by the fundamental law of the land under which you took office." Called an "English Rebellion."

Of the fifty foreigners under arrest in Hawaii, seventy-five per cent. are English. In fact, the number of English leaders and

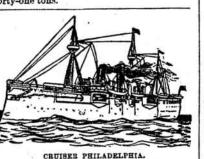
sympathizers has caused this revolt to be called the "English rebellion."
All of the important rebels in the field and most of their white accomplices and instigntors have now been arrested. Up to January 19 310 persons were held prisoners by the Government on account of the rebellion. Of the rebels taken from the field four were foreigners and 125 natives. Of accomplices thirty-nine were foreigners and 111 natives.

The Hawaiian Government's Army. A roster of the army of Hawaii shows 13 staff officers and 310 non-commissioned officers and privates. There is in addition a company of 54 sharpshooters. The roster of the citizens' guard shows 719 men in sixteen squads. During the insurrection, besides 150 police and special police, between 300 and 400 persons belonging to no organiza-tion rendered service, making in all 1500 men under arms in support of the Govern-

THE PHILADELPHIA'S TRIP.

The Australia Beat Her Two Days, Though the Philadelphia Had One Day's Start.

The steamer Australia arrived at Honolulu nearly forty-eight hours ahead of the cruiser Philadelphia, although the latter had a start of about twenty-four hours. The Philadelphia's coal consumption averaged 110 tons a day, while the Australia made its time on forty-one tons.



A letter from an officer of the Philadelphia declares that the starboard engine gave out on the voyage, thus causing delay. The en-gineer of the steamer Australia said he could learn of no mishap to the machinery. Hence he thinks the vessel is simply slow. She was ent to Hawaii to protect American interests.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

enator Morgan's Bill to Reorganize and Increase Its Efficiency.

The bill reported by Mr. Morgan, Chairman the Senate Committee on Foreign Rela tions, to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the Consular and Diplomatic service, requires the plan of reorganization to be commenced within one year from the pas-sage of the bill. The reorganization is to include all offices of the Consular service (except Consular agents and Vice-Consuls citizens, who cannot be in line for promotion), and the offices of Consular Clerk are transformed into Vice-Consulates of the third

The reorganized service is to provide for the following classes: Offices of the Secretary of Embassy of the first class, salary, \$3500; Secretary of Embassy, second class, Secretary of Legation, third class, Secretary of Legation, second class, \$2000; Secretary of Legation, second class, \$2000; Consul-General, first class, \$5000; Consul-General, second class, \$4000; Consul, first class, \$3000; Consul, second class, \$2000; Vice-Consul, first class, \$1800; Vice-Consul, second class, \$1500; Vice-Consul, third class,

\$1200. The age limitation is fixed at between twenty-one and forty-five years, no one out side of this limit being eligible to admission to the service, certain exceptions being made in the case of those who have previously served in the Consul service or who now may be in that service. Incumbents are to be gradually recalled within three years from the passage of the bill, but may be readmitted to their present or to a higher service upon eassing the requisite examination.

The subjects of examination for admission to the service are stipulated to be as follows: 1. The history of the most important treaties from the peace of Westphalia to the

resent time 2. History of the United States. 3. The Constitution of the United States 4. International law, public and private.

5. Elements of commercial law.
6. Geography, physical, historical and po 7. Arithmetic

English language. 9. Foreign languages; examination, writ-ten and oral, in either German, French, Span-ish, Portuguese, Italian, Russian, Chinese or

It is also required that one attache shall be appointed to each Embassy and Legation, at a salary of \$1200, who, after one year's service, shall be eligible as a Consul or service, snail be engine as a consul of Secretary of Legation of the second class upon passing an examination. Hereafter all appointments shall be to a designated class, and not to a particular place within that class, and the President is authorized, in his discretion, to transfer at any time, from place to place, Diplomatic or Consular offlers of the same class.

New Faces in the Senate.

The new Senator-elect from Wyoming, Mr. Clark, appeared in the Senate Chamber at Washington and took and subscribed to the oath of office. This last acquisition to the Senate makes the total number eighty-sever (one vacancy from the State of Washington). (one vacancy from the State of Washington), of which there are forty-three Democrats, thirty-nine Republicans, and twe Populists.

The credentials of Mr. Elkins as Senator from the State of West Virginia for the term beginning March 4, 1885, were presented, read, and placed on file. Also the credentials of Horace Chilton as Senator from the State of Texas.

Concord's Mer. Released.

The Central News correspondent in Shangmi says that the men from the American warship Concord who were seized by natives rear Chin-Kinng have been released.

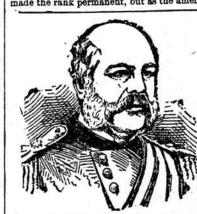
Uncommon Occurrences. NEARLY 5000 German students will attend the Bismarck birthday commers in Hamburg on April 1. Mr. Chasse, of Biddeford, Me., claims

be the best jumper on skates in the State. His record is "sixteen feet and up." Two Vinalhaven (Mass.) men, with a rec-ord of thirty-two bushels of clams dug in one day, claim the clam record of the Atlantic At the Bombay zoological garden a "sea serpent's skin" sixty-four feet long is shown, and the curator wants to know who's got a

The Grade of Lieutenant-General Revived

in Order to Promote Him. In the House of Representatives Mr. Outhwaite, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, called up the bill passed by the Senate reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General, o be conferred upon Major-General Schofield. As amended by the committee, the bill made the rank permanent, but as the amend-

THREE STARS FOR SCHOFIELD.



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SCHOPIELD.

ment evoked considerable opposition it was withdrawn, and the bill was passed as it came from the Senate. It was sent to the President and was signed by him at once. The promotion of Major-General Schofield The promotion of major-deneral sciousar will make a vacancy in the list of major-generals, which, by law, must always be kept up to its quota of three officers, and which will be filled by the appointment of Brigadier-General T. M. Ruger.

A SURPLUS OF \$22,000,000.

Secretary Carlisle's Official Estimate of the Revenues for 1895.

Secretary Carlisle submitted a letter of information to the United States Senate which dissipates the gloomy foreholdings as to a lack of revenue to carry on the Government. It is in response to a resolution of inquiry adopted when Mr. Gorman, of Maryland, urged the seriously crippled condition of the Treasury. Mr. Carlisle's letter is brief and to the point, and estimates that the revenues for the current year will exceed expenditures \$22,563,023. The text of the letter is as fol-

"In reply to Senate resolution of January 28, 1895, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate what is the es-timated deficiency in the revenues of the Govtimated deficiency in the revenues of the Government to pay current expenses between the 31st day of December, 1894, and the 31st day of December, 1895, and if the \$153,337,579.99 cash balance in the Treasury on the 31st day of December, 1894, will be sufficient to meet such deficency. I have the honor to state that from estimates made upon the basis of laws now in force, it is believed that for the twelve months ending December 31, 1895, the revenues of the Government from all sources twelve months ending December 31, 1993, the revenues of the Government from all sources will exceed ordinary expenditures by \$22,-563,023. Respectfully.

"J. G. Carlisle, Secretary."

BODIES FROM THE ELBE. That of a Passenger and Some Mail-Bags

Recovered---Number of Lost. The fishing smack Verena has landed at Lowestoft, England, the body of Frederick Ernst, of Magdeburg, Prussia, one of the drowned passengers of the Elbe, and some mail-bags, one of which was marked "Stock-holm." The body of Ernst presented a shock-ing appearance, with its hands clenched across the chest and the month wide open. It was found forty-five miles southeast of this Lowestoft. owestoft.

A Dunkirk (Scotland) telegram says that

the master of a Danish steamer that has arrived at that port reports that he saw a number of bodies with life belts on them floating

off the Dutch Banks.

The number of persons drowned through the foundering of the Elbe, according to the official statement of the North German-Lloyd official statement of the North German-Lioya Steamship Company is 335. The crew numbered 155 persons, including four postmen and two pilots; of this number fifteen were saved. In the saloon cabins there were forty-nine passengers, of whom four were saved. The steerage contained 151 passengers, of which number only one was saved.

BANK ROBBERS MAKE A HAUL

They Blow Up the Vault and Get Away With the Cash and Securities. Five masked men entered the town of Milan, Ohio, and at 4 o'clock a. m. blew open the vault in the Lockwood Bank.

The explosion was so great that it wrecked the building in which the bank was located the building in which the bank was located and awakened the entire population. The citizens poured into the streets in time to see the thieves drive off in a buggy toward Sandusky. They took some \$15,000 in cash, \$10,000 in Government, Nickel Plate, and Sandusky, Milan and Norwalk-Electric Railroad bonds. Cashier Stoddard heard the explosion, and rushing out with his gun he was confronted by three of the burglars, who told him to stand off and fired at him. Stoddard returned the fire, but apparently without effect.

The police of Sandusky arrested two men on the charge of being implicated in the rob-bery of the Milan Bank.

THREE WERE KILLED.

A Fatal Boller Explosion at Mashapaug Pond, Providence, R. I. A boiler exploded at Mashapaug Pond, Providence, R. I. Three were blown to

pieces. Patrick Hehir, fifty years old, and his cousin, John Hehir, thirty-five years old, and Michael Dary, twenty-one, were killed and sixteen others injured.

The explosion took place at Earl Carpenter & Sons' ice houses at Mashapaug Pond at 8.20 a. m. Patrick Hehir leaves a wife and nine children and his relative leaves a wife and

three children.
At the time there were 100 men standing about the engine house waiting for begin harvesting. Mertie Cross and John Nelson, the fireman and engineer, got in-structions to start the engine, and they did so. The boiler, which had been in use since

1865, was filled with water and the gauge indicated sixty-two pounds pressure. THROUGH AN OPEN DRAW.

Several Persons Drowned in a Trolley Accident at Milwaukee, Wis.

A trolley car loaded with passengers ran into an open draw on the Russell avenue line of the Milwaukee (Wis.) Street Railway line at the Kinnickinnic bridge. The passengers

were all dumped into the ley water.

Thousands of persons were on the spot at once, and the people in the water were fished out as fast as they appeared on the surface.

One woman, the motorman, and one passenger were taken out drowned.

The dead are, Miss Ehlman a typewriter: The dead are: Miss Ehlman, a typewriter; Miss Smickens, employed in the National Knitting Works, and John Kennedy, motor-

The accident was caused by the motorman failing to stop his car until within fifteen feet of the open draw. Then he set the brake, but the track was icy and the car slid

into the river. A MEXICAN TOWN IN RUINS.

Destructive Work of Earthquake Shocks in the State of Oaxaca.

The severe earthquake shocks which have been felt in the district of Tuxtepec, Mexico almost daily for the last four weeks, at last accounts were becoming more frequent and evere. Almost every house in the town of Tuxtepec was in ruins, and the damage will amount to many thousands of dollars. That district is very mountainous, and there is smoke pouring from the crater of a long-silent vole une near the town, which indicates that the earthquake shocks are caused by the threatened volcanic eruption.

Forty-four Miners Killed. An explosion of fire damp has occurred at

Montceau-les-Mines, in the Department of Saone-et-Loire, France. Forty-four miners were reported to have been killed. The bodies of twenty-one of the dead miners were taken out of the pit at Monteeau-les-Mines and eight were taken out alive. All of the latter were injured.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. WARREN F. PUTNAM, ex-President of the Exeter (N. H.) National Bank, who was found guilty of embezzlement, was sentenced to five years in State Prison. His defalcations wrecked the bank.

A YOUNG WOMAN named Catherine Morrison killed herself with a razor in a confessional-box in the Boman Catholic Church of the Epiphany, in New York City. Religious mania was supposed to have been the cause.

All the troops remaining on duty in Brooklyn were ordered back to their armories and for the first time since the beginning of the trolley tie-up, the peace of the city was entirely in the hands of the civil authorities, Much disorder prevailed, though the cars were run on almost schedule time.

THE East Side Bank, a State institution, of 135 Grand street, New York City, was obliged to suspend payments.

THEODORE WELD, one of the last anti-slavery agitators, died at his home in Hyde Park, Mass., at the age of ninety-one years. He was born in Hampton, Conn. He died of old age.

BROOKLYN trolley strikers made a big de-monstration at City Hall Plaza to induce the Aldermen to vote to revoke trolley car licen-ses. The police dispersed the crowd with clubs. The Aldermen passed the resolution,

RESOLUTIONS were passed at a great Reform mass meeting in Cooper Union, New York City, denouncing the Lexow Police bills and demanding the establishment of the principle of non-partisanship in municipal affairs.

FREDERICE DANMELLEE and his six-year-old son were burned to death during a fre in Danmeller's house at Pittalurg, Penn. Fireman John Patterson fell from the build-ng and was fatally injured. A story of love, jealously, murder, and suicide ended in the killing of William Becker by Carl Fescoke, who then killed himself, in an immigrants' boarding house at New York

South and West. Susan B. Anthony has again been elected President of the Woman Suffrage Association t Atlanta, Ga.

THE new United States revenue cutter Guthrie was successfully launched at Spar-row's Point, Md. JUDGE GROSSCUP, in 'Chicago, ousted ex-President Greenhut from the receivership of the Whisky Trust and named General J. C. McNulta and John J. Mitchell receivers in his

That 225 families, averaging five to a family, are threatened with starvation was the message conveyed to Governor McKinley by a committee of three citizens from Rendville, Perry County, Ohio.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock p. m. an attempt was made te rob the First National Bank of East Portland, Oregon. Strange to say, the would-be robber was a clergyman, the Rev. J. C. Reed, and he came very near accomplishing his purpose.

Washington. COLONEL WARREN S. REESE, Populist, of

Alabama, appeared in Washington with cre-dentials as United States Senator signed "B. F. Kolb, Governor of Alabama." They were presented to the Senate: The President nominated Holmes Conrad, of Virginia, to be Solicitor-General, vice Lawrence Maxwell, resigned, and J. M. Dickinson, of Tennessee, to be Assistant Attorney-General.

THE Reilly bill to fund the debt of the Pacific roads to the Government was recomm by the House by a vote of 177 to 108. This kills the bill.

An addition was made to the ranks of the Republican Senators in the person of Lee Mantle, elected Senator from the State of Montana. This makes the total number of Senators eighty-six and leaves the political complexion of the Senate as follows: Demo-erats, forty-two; Republicans, thirty-nine; THE Supreme Court of the United States

overruled Judge Parker, of the Western Dis-trict of Arkansas, in the matter of Lafayette Hudson, who applied for a writ of man-damus to compel Judge C. Parker to admit

J. PIEBPONT MORGAN, the New York fin-ancier, consulted with President Cleveland on the financial situation. Provision was inserted in the Japanese treaty by the Senate, making it impossible to abrogate the treaty before it goes into effect. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND decided the dary dispute between Brazil and Argentins,

in favor of Brazil. THE President nominated General Schofield. to be Lieutenant-General in the Army.

EMIL STANG, the Conservative leader in Norway, and his Cabinet have resigned their ALL the Wei-Hai-Wei (China) land forts have been captured by the Japanese; the Chinese lost 2000 men; the Chinese peace

envoys were received by Premier Ito at Hiroshima, Japan. PREMIER GREENE, of Newfoundland, resigned his office; Sir William Whiteway will

A CREECT list of the persons on the sunker Elbe is as follows: Cabin passengers, 50; steerage passengers, 149; officers and crew, 149; postal clerks, 4; pilots, 2; a total of 354. Twenty were saved, of which fifteen were officers and seamen, making the number of

lost 334. Turkish judges are ordered to give

victed Armenians all the punishment the law

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS. In the Senate. 30rm Day.—A conference report on the Fortification bill was made by Mr. Call.— The Senate agreed to Mr. Hill's resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to forms, used in collecting the income tax.—Mr. Vest reported back the House bill for the crection of a Government building at Chicago, Ill., with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, and it was placed on

nature of a substitute, and it was placed on the calendar.—Mr. Mantle was sworn in as Senator from Montana.

40TH DAY.—Secretary Carlisie sent to the Senate a communication which emphasizes the claim of the Administration that there will soon be a surplus of money in the Treas-ury.—The District of Columbia Appropria-tion bill was debated.

ury.—The Distriction bill was debated.

41sr Day.—Mr. Mitchell attempted to address Day.—on some sugar bounts 41st DAY.—Mr. Mitchell attempted to address the Senate on some sugar bounty claims. Mr. Harris objected because it was District day, and there was a stormy colloquy between the two gentlemen.—The District of Columbia Appropriation bill was passed.—Mr. Hansbrough introduced a bill making it a misdamagner runnishable by fine making it a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment to use the flag of the United

States for advertising purposes.

42p Day.—The establishment of a cable to
Hawaii by the Government was discussed.

Mr. Clark, the new Senator from Wyoming, took his seat. The credentials of Mr. Elkins, of West Virginia, and of Mr. Chilton, ! Texas, were presented.

. In the House. 44TH DAY.—The House passed the Senate bill reviving the rank of Lieutenant-General in the army, to be conferred upon Major-General Schoffeld.—The Pacific Railroads Refunding bill after three days' discussion was recommitted to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, at the close of a somewhat exciting ssion of over six hours, by the decisive vote

session of over six hours, by the decisive vote of 177 to 108.

45TH DAY.—Mr. Livingston presented the conference report on the Fortifications Appropriation bill.—Mr. Outhwaite presented the report of the conference on the Army Appropriation bill. The report was adopted.—Mr. Dockery reported the Legislative, Ex-sutive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. It carries an appropriation of \$21,305,526.52.—The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Agricultural Appropriation. the Whole on the Agricultural Appropriation bill. After a short debate the bill was passed. 467H DAY.—Debate on the Administration oill to authorize the issue of \$200,000,000 gold bonds to retire the legal tenders and Treasury notes began in the House and continued

ury notes began in the House and continued for six hours. Speeches were made by Messrs. Reed. Springer, Walker, Pence, Mc-Keighan, Cox and Patterson. 47th Dat.—The House in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to the further consideration of the Banking and Currency bill, and tion of the Banking and Currency bill, and several speeches were made for and against it.—The District of Columbia Appropriation bill, as passed by the Senate, was laid before the House, and on motion the Senate amendments were non-concurred in, and a confer-